quoniam factoris ſurdi latus R ſeu $q3 + qqx - qxx - x3$ diviſores habet $q + x$, $q + x$, $q - x$ qui duarum ſunt magnitudinum, rejicio diviſorem unum magnitudinis utriuſq; & per diviſorem $q + x$ qui relinquitur multiplico factorem rationalem $qq - xx$. Et quoniam factum $q3 + qqx - qxx - x3$ æquale eſt lateri R, pono $m = 1$. & inde, cum π ſit $\frac{1}{3}$, ſit $\lambda - 1 = -\frac{4}{3}$. Ordinatam igitur reduco ad denominatorem $R^{\frac{-4}{3}}$ & ſit $z^0 \times \overline{3q^6 + 2q^5x + 8q^4xx + 8q^3x^3 - 7qqx^4 - 6qx^5} \times \overline{q^3 + qqx - qxx - x^3}|^{-\frac{4}{3}}$. Unde eſt $a = 3q^6$. $b = 2q^5$ &c. $e = q3$. $f = qq$ &c. $\theta - 1 = 0$. $\theta = 1 = \eta$. $\lambda = -\frac{1}{3}$. $r = 1$. $s = \frac{2}{3}$. $t = \frac{1}{3}$. $v = 0$. Et his in ſerie ſcriptis prodit area $\frac{3qqx + 3x^3}{\sqrt{\text{cub.}\ \overline{a3 + aax - axx - x3}}}$, terminis omnibus in ſerie tota poſt tertium evaneſcentibus.

PROP. VI. THEOR. IV.

Si Curvæ abſciſſa AB ſit z, & ſcribantur R pro $e + fz^{\eta} + gz^{2\eta} + hz^{3\eta} +$ &c. & S pro $k + lz^{\eta} + mz^{2\eta} + nz^{3\eta}$ &c. ſit autem ordinatim applicata $z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}S^{\mu-1}$ in $a + bz^{\eta} + cz^{2\eta} + dz^{3\eta}$ &c. & ſi terminorum, e, f, g, h, &c. & k, l, m, n. &c. rectangula ſint.

ek	fk	gk	hk	&c.
el	fl	gl	hl	&c.
em	fm	gm	hm	&c.
en	fn	gn	hn	&c.

Et

Et ſi rectangulorum illorum coefficientes numerales ſint reſpective

$$\tfrac{1}{\eta}\theta = r. \quad r + \lambda = s. \quad s + \lambda = t. \quad t + \lambda = v. \ \&c.$$
$$r + \mu = \acute{s}. \quad s + \mu = \acute{t}. \quad t + \mu = \acute{v}. \quad v + \mu = \acute{w}. \&c.$$
$$\acute{s} + \mu = \ddot{t}. \quad \acute{t} + \mu = \ddot{v}. \quad \acute{v} + \mu = \ddot{w}. \quad \acute{w} + \mu = \ddot{x}. \&c.$$
$$\ddot{t} + \mu = v'''. \quad \ddot{v} + \mu = w'''. \quad \ddot{w} + \mu = x'''. \quad \ddot{x} + \mu = y'''. \&c.$$

area Curvæ erit hæc

$$z^{\theta}R^{\lambda}S^{\mu} \text{ in } \frac{\frac{1}{\eta}a}{rek} + \frac{\frac{1}{\eta}b \begin{matrix}-sfk\\-s'el\end{matrix}A}{\overline{r+1},ek}z^{\eta} + \frac{\frac{1}{\eta}c \begin{matrix}-\overline{s+1},fk\\-\overline{s'+1},el\end{matrix}B \begin{matrix}-tgk\\-t'fl\\-t''em\end{matrix}A}{\overline{r+2},ek}z^{2\eta}$$
$$+ \frac{\frac{1}{\eta}d \begin{matrix}-\overline{s+2},fk\\-\overline{s'+2},el\end{matrix}C \begin{matrix}-\overline{t+1},gk\\-\overline{t'+1},fl\\-\overline{t''+1},em\end{matrix}B \begin{matrix}-vhk\\-v'gl\\-v''fm\\-v'''en\end{matrix}A}{\overline{r+3},ek}z^{3\eta} + \&c.$$

Ubi A denotat termini primi coefficientem datam $\frac{\frac{1}{\eta}a}{rek}$ cum ſigno ſuo + vel —, B coefficientem datam ſecundi, C coefficientem datam tertii, & ſic deinceps. Terminorum vero, a, b, c, &c. k, l, m, &c. unus vel plures deeſſe poſſunt. Demonſtratur Propoſitio ad modum præcedentis, & quæ ibi notantur hic obtinent. Pergit autem ſeries talium Propoſitionum in infinitum, & Progreſſio ſeriei manifeſta eſt.

PROP.